The Weekly Whig.
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

POETRY.

Over the Hills and Far Away.

A little bird flew my window by,
'Twixt the level street and the level sky,
The level rows of houses tall,
The long low sun on the level wall,
And all that the little bird did say
Was, "Over the hills and far away."

A little bird sang behind my chair,
From the level line of cornfields fair,
The smooth green hedgerow's level bound
Not a furlong off,—the horizon's bound
And level lawn where the sun all day
Burns —"Over the hills and far away."

A little bird sings above my bed
And I know if I could but lift my head
I would see the sun set, round and grand,
Upon level sea and level sand,
While beyond the misty distance gray
Is "Over the hills and far away."

I think that a little bird will sing
Over a grassy mound, next Spring,
Where something that once was me ye'll leave
In the level sunshine, morn and eve,
But I shall be gone past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away

TRIFLES.

Is a manteau-maker amenable to law for hooking ladies' dresses?

It is said that the tea most in favor among unmarried ladies, is *beau he.*

A young lady once blew her lover out of doors, and then kissed the condle.

Fashionable dresses are short—so are fashionable husbands who pay for them.

Poetry may be said to be everybody's coin, which one man puts in his pocket and "jingles."

When a man fails as a poet he makes the most of it by trying to keep others from succeeding as critic.

The man who takes the world as it ought to be, and not as it is, is apt to find himself taken in—as he ought to be.

"Mother," said a little poot of four summers, "listen to the trees making music for the leaves to dance by."

A thrifty wife wonders why the men can't manage to do something useful. Might they not as well amuse themselves in smoking hams as in smoking cigars?

Put two persons in a bed room, one of whom has the toothache and the other in love, and it will be found that the person having the toothache will go to sleep first.

"Pa, are cannibals people that live on other folks?" "Yes, my dear." "Then pa, uncle George must be a canibal, for ma says he's alw ys living on somebody."

Quin being asked by a lady why there were more women in the world than men, replied; "It is in conformity with the other arrangements of nature, madam; we always see more of heaven than earth."

The missionaries of London often scatter the "good seed" in a queer way. A tradesman's card, printed under the supervision of the tract distributors, reads: "For Jesus only. P. Green, Oil and Italian Warehouseman, No. 99 Old Road, Notting Hall. Sauces, jams, pickles, &c. &c."

The attachment of some ladies to their lap-dogs amounts, in some instances to infatuation. We have heard of a lap dog biting a piece out of a male visitor's leg. Her mistress thus expressed her compassion: "Poor dear little creature! I hope it will not make him sick!"

Judy says a Belgravian mamma, who has succeeded in getting her own seven daughters "well off her hands," has determined to extend to others the benefit of her "system." She is going to open a "class" for the instruction of young ladies in the art of husband catching. It is to be called the "School of Design!"

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Illinois met in Springfield on the 28th inst., Gen. John M. Palmer presiding. About seventy-five delegates were present.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Thomas G. Osborn, of Chicago, Grand Commander; Richard Rowett, of Carlinville, Senior Vice Grand Commander. James D. Martin, of Salem, Junior Vice-Grand Commander; E. S. Higgins, of Springfield, Assistant Inspector General; George Chapman, of Rockford, Assistant Quartermaster General; B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Assistant Surgeon General; James I. Davidson, of Decatur, Chaplain.

The following were chosen delegates to the National Convention, with power to appoint alternates; H. Davis, of Chicago; C. E. Lippincott, Springfield; John Cool, Springfield; Giles A. Smith, Bloomington; W. R. Hadley, Rockton; E. N. Bates, Springfield; E. S. Salomon, Chicago; J. W. Routh, Decatur; John Tillson, Quincy; John L. Beveridge, Chicago.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee to correspond with the proper authorities relative to the representation of the Order in the Board of Directors of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

The report of the Adjutant General shows a steady increase of the order—the number of Posts being 333—an increase of 33 in the year. The head quarters are to be removed to Chicago.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

A Mrs. Houley died suddenly of apoplexy at St. Joseph, on Monday night.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Smith, of Caldwell county, is an applicant for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in the St. Joseph District.

Benj. Outcall, an employe on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, had his arm badly crushed while coupling cars at Chillicothe, on Friday of last week.

The Missouri Conference of the Methodist Church South has 225 traveling and local preachers, 17,526 members and parsonage and church property valued at $320,000.

A well-dressed woman, registering herself as "Mrs. Boyd," from Kentucky, arrived at the Everett House, St. Louis, Sunday evening and left next morning, leaving a four months old infant.

A delegation of twelve Indians from the Reservation near Lowrence, Kansas, and bound for Washington to witness the inauguration, on the 4th of March, arrived in St. Joseph last Sunday.

At the drawing of Judges of the Supreme Court for terms of office, at Jefferson City, a few days ago, Judge Currier drew the long, or six years, term, Judge Bliss the four years term and Judge Wagoner the two years.

An important decision was rendered a few days ago by the Judge of the Hannibal Circuit, in relation to the taxation of shares of National Bank stock. It appears that a tax of seventeen hundred dollars was assessed against the First National Bank of Hannibal, upon the one thousand shares of which the stock of the bank is composed. The bank having refused to pay the assessment, the Sheriff seized the shares of stock, and advertised them for sale. The bank, to prevent their sale, made application for an injunction, which was granted. The Judge decided [illegible]t shares of stock in National [illegible]ks were personal property, and [illegible] the State had no authority to [illegible] National associations to pay [illegible]s assessed on shares of stock [illegible] and held by individuals. The [illegible] questions involved in this pro[illegible]ng will probably be settled at [illegible] March term of the Supreme [illegible]rt of Missouri.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

The York papers publish what purports to be the full text of the treaty concluded by Reverdy Johnson with the representative of the English Government, for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The following is a brief synopsis of its principal points:

1. The first article provides that the claims of the citizens of each Government against the other, which have been presented since the exchange of ratifications, February 8th, 1853, shall be referred to four Commissioners, two to be appointed by the President and two by the Queen, who are to meet as early as practicable, and choose a fifth person to act as arbitrator or umpire whenever they may differ in opinion.

2. Article second requires the Commissioners to thoroughly and personally examine all claims which may be presented to them, and if they shall disagree in opinion, they may call to their aid the arbitrator or umpire whom they may have chosen, and who, after having heard one person on each side, may decide the case finally and without appeal. If the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall think it desirable that a sovereign or head of a friendly State shall be chosen umpire in the case of any claim, they shall report to that effect to their respective Governments, who shall, within six months thereafter, select such umpire. The two Governments are solemnly bound "to consider the decision of the Commissioners, or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatever." No claim arising out of any transaction which occurred prior to February 8, 1853, is to be adjudicated by the convention.

3. Article third declares that all claims shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, except in cases where reasons shall be given satisfactory to the Commissioners, or, in case of their disagreement, to the umpire—but in any case the period shall not be extended beyond three months longer, and the Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years of the first meeting, which shall take place in Washington.

4. The fourth article provides that all sums of money which may be awarded, shall be paid in coin or its equivalent, by the one Government or the other, within eighteen months of the decision, without interest.

5. According to the fifth article, the contracting parties bind themselves to consider the decision of the Commissioners "a full, perfect and final settlement of every claim upon either Government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention," and to regard all claims not presented as ever afterwards barred.

6. The sixth article requires the Commissioners to keep a complete record of their proceedings, and authorizes them to employ clerks for that purpose, the whole expenses to be paid by the two Governments respectively.

7. Article seventh requires that ratifications of the treaty by the two Governments shall be exchanged at London, within twelve months from its date, which is the 14th of January, 1869.

It is evident from the above that there is a wide latitude allowed to our English friends in trumping up claims with which to balance the account of the Alabama and its piratical consorts, which they are certain of saddling upon us beyond appeal, if they can only secure an umpire in sympathy with their assumptions. If Napoleon or almost any other European potentate should be selected as umpire, it would not be difficult to anticipate the result. After the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives as the result of English sympathy with a pro-slavery rebellion, this is too humiliating a penalty for us to pay. Better that the account should remain forever unadjusted as a record of English infamy, than that we should make merchandise of the memories of our dead heroes and purchase a settlement at so humiliating a price.

If there has been any disposition to ratify this treaty, it is fast disappearing, and by the time it comes to a vote in the Senate, there will probably be found few, if any, apologists for it. Gen. Grant, with his accustomed shrewdness and penetration, has gone right to the heart of the question, and has probably dealt the whole scheme its finishing blow. So far as our speech-making representative in England, who has built upon this treaty his hopes of future fame, is concerned, we suspect that he is doomed to disappointment. The whole subject, we believe, may be safely committed to Gen. Grant's hands, with entire confidence that the rights of the American people will be much more faithfully guarded by his administration than they are by this treaty.

Our centemporary of the Hannibal *Courier* has a profound contempt for cities which grow rapidly, or have street cars or opera houses, like "Quincy or Chicago;" and, as for railroad bridges, he "will none of them." Hear him! In the course of an eloquent description of the beauties of Hannibal—which is suddenly discovered to be in "the very heart of the globe," by way of setting off the picture by contrast, we suppose, he says:

> We shall have no such mushroom fungus growth as Quincy or Chicago. Every improvement will be substantial, solid, permanent. We have no bridge across the river to dry up business on our levee, and smash up, sink or wreck the fleets that ply on the waters of the river. Nor do we want them. We have no street car nor Opera House, but we can, and, by the gods, we will have them whenever we desire.

The "mush-room and fungus growth of Quincy and Chicago," is good, and since our contemporary wishes it, may our sister city long be preserved from it. Then, again, it is very natural that our Hannibal neighbors should turn up their noses at our railroad bridge, and resolve to have none of them. Even the "fox" in the fable turned away in disgust from the grapes, pronouncing them "sour"—because he was unable to reach them. Long may our neighbor city enjoy its "substantial, solid, permanent" improvements—long may it be protected from a railroad bridge to "dry up" its business, and "smash up, sink or wreck the fleets" upon the river, and may it have "street cars" and an "opera house" whenever it wants them. But alas for Chicago! (to say nothing of Quincy) with its "mush-room fungus growth"—how envious it must feel when it witnesses the marvelous prosperity of its more fortunate rival on the west bank of the Mississippi.

A resolution has been introduced in the Nebraska Legislature recommending the appointment of Senator Thayer, of that State, to a position in Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

The Quincy Whig.

BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. VOL. XXXI.—NO. 45.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

The attention of successive Legislatures has been called, biennially, to the necessity of increased accommodations for the insane in this State. While the total number of insane in the State is probably not far from 5,000, according to the last Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, the total number of patients in the institution, on the 1st of December last, was only 406, and this is probably about its highest capacity. The county authorities in nearly every county of the State have reason to know, however, that this is far below the demand—that hundreds of patients are retained in county jails, poor houses, etc., deprived of the treatment which they need, and constantly growing worse in consequence of these unfavorable conditions. Even the recovery of patients in the Hospital has often, no doubt, been very much retarded by the overcrowded condition of the institution, so that the want of sufficient accommodations has affected those in the hospital as well as out, and if our hospital system is to accomplish the object primarily aimed at—the recovery of the curable, and the amelioration of the condition and proper restraint of the incurable—it must be greatly extended.

Of the whole number of insane in the State, it is probable that a considerable number are in better condition pursuing their ordinary occupations, especially if under careful and humane guardianship; but at least two-thirds may be set down as either in need of treatment with a view to their restoration, or proper attendance or restraint (if violent) as hopelessly insane. The present Hospital was originally designed for the treatment of patients deemed curable, but its success in this respect has unquestionably been very much modified by the inevitable necessity of receiving another and less hopeful class of cases. The great demand now is for an institution which shall meet the wants of the latter class, and thus relieve the present Hospital; and we have no doubt that an increase in the percentage of cures would soon be apparent as the result.

If competence, intelligence, skill in ministering to "a mind diseased" and humanity were the rule, instead of the exception, a majority of the insane would probably be better off under the care of their friends, than when gathered together with other patients in crowded asylums; but while the state of society continues as it now is, asylums may be regarded as a necessity. The condition of the insane is therefore ameliorated by increasing the number of institutions, so as to avoid the necessity of overcrowding. Indeed, it is not certain that county hospitals would not be a great improvement upon the system of overgrown central ones for the accommodation of the insane of the whole State. The movement already instituted in the Legislature for the erection of a second Hospital, is one of the most important of a benevolent character that can engage the attention of that body, and the session should not be permitted to pass without putting it in the way of being carried into practical execution. The State is amply able to care for its insane, and humanity demands that it should do so. The question is one which deeply interests all classes, as all are liable to be reached, either directly or indirectly, by this calamity.

Mr. Pratt, the newly elected United States Senator, from Indiana, being informed of his nomination, telegraphed as follows:

> The result you announce overwhelms me with astonishment. Express to my friends the gratitude for the unsolicited and undeserved honor they have conferred on me.
> (Signed,) D. D. Pratt.

The formidable nature of the news which "overwhelmed" Mr. Pratt may be inferred, when it is understood that he is six feet four inches in height, and weighs three hundred pounds, making him, unquestionably, the heaviest Senator in the Forty-first Congress. The same news must have absolutely annihilated any man of smaller proportions.

A correspondent of the Omaha *Republican* telegraphs from McPherson Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, that thirty or forty Sioux appeared on the opposite side of the river on the 24th, and drove a herd of 150 cattle into the bluffs. Word was sent to Fort McPherson, and two companies of the Second Cavalry started in pursuit, and a few hours later a portion of the troops had returned, bringing with them a part of the herd and some captured mustangs. They reported many Indians killed, with fighting still in progress and the bluffs full of Indians. A large number of wood choppers were in the canons, whose fate was unknown.

It seems that the friends of restrictive railroad legislation in this State are not satisfied with the passage of the bill in reference to passenger fares. We publish elsewhere a bill prescribing a limitation of freights, offered by Senator McNulta, of McLean county, on Tuesday last. This subject is really of far more interest to the business men of the country than the question of passenger fares.

Gen. Dix's speech, reported to have been delivered at a banquet in Paris, declaring the sympathy of the American people with the cause of Greece, is calculated to produce a profound impression in Europe, and encourage the Greeks to persist in their resistance to the demands of Turkey.

The Minnesota Legislature is talking about accepting an invitation to meet the Wisconsin Legislature at Madison. A similar invitation was extended to them last year, but on account of the pressure of public business, the project for a union of the two bodies was not carried out.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE QUESTION.

The *Herald*, in its issue of Sunday morning, publishes a leader in reference to measures affecting the interests of Quincy and Adams now pending in the State Legislature, in which great credit is awarded to Senator Chittenden for securing a provision in the bill for the erection of a new Court House requiring the submission of the question to a vote of the people of the county. This claim, so far as we are able to learn, will scarcely "hold water."

Gen. Bane advanced the idea and strenuously supported it, that the submission should be made separately to the people of the city and the people of the county, so that each could decide for themselves whether they were desirous of being taxed for this purpose. This plan was earnestly opposed by Senator Chittenden and defeated in Committee by his efforts, aided by those of the members of the House from Adams county.

The bill as originally drawn was grossly defective in many features—so much so as to shock the legal sense of able legal gentlemen of this city, who pronounced it "a loose, shambling affair," which "ought to be styled a bill to enable the people of Quincy to go to law, and for the benefit of lawyers."

It is of the very highest importance that, in a measure of this kind, the interests of both the city and the county shall be carefully guarded, as this bill does not guard them; and that an act providing for an enterprise of such magnitude and involving so heavy an expenditure, should be so framed that the rights of the tax-payers and the responsibilities of those who are placed in control may be clearly and unmistakably defined.

We regret to see that the Committee on Pensions in the United States Senate have made a report in reference to the application for a pension for Mrs. Lincoln, which will be likely to be construed as opposed to granting it. They state that they are "unable to perceive that she is entitled to a pension under the letter or spirit of any existing law," which will hardly be questioned. No one, so far as we know, has claimed that she is; otherwise it would scarcely have been necessary to seek for the passage of a special law on the subject. They further assert that "no evidence has been furnished them, or reasons assigned, why such provision should be made." It should hardly be necessary, except as a matter of form, to assign reasons for such an act to a Congressional Committee who might be assumed to know the facts of President Lincoln's services and the circumstances of his death while in that service. We have already suggested reasons why a pension should be granted to Mrs. Lincoln, and while we confess that her case is not covered by any existing law, it stands on precisely the same general grounds as that of the family of any soldier who perished in the service. If the family of such a soldier is entitled to a pension, why should not the Commander-in-Chief be who died by an act of war as much as those who fell on the field of battle? We think the Committee have taken quite too narrow a view of the subject, but hope that Congress will act upon broader and more liberal principles. It is simply absurd to say that a Government which annually pays out millions of dollars for the most trifling purposes, cannot afford to pay $2,000 or even $5,000 annually to the family of our martyred President.

The report of the State Committee on Education, in the Illinois Legislature, in favor of striking the word "white" from the school law, and to provide for a more equitable division of the school fund of the State, is an indication of the progressive spirit of the time. It has been the disgrace of our school laws that, while they made no distinction in favor of colored persons in the collection of taxes for the support of the schools, they discriminate against that class in the distribution of the fund to which they contributed like other people in proportion to their means. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has repeatedly called attention to this injustice, and now we hope this disgrace is to be removed—that some means will be devised to give the colored people of the State their full share of benefit from the school fund. This is but common and equal justice, and only the blindest partisanship will condemn it with the cry of "negro equality."

The Supreme Court of Missouri, a few days ago, delivered an important opinion. Charles C. Bland applied for a mandamus to compel Francis Rodman, Secretary of State, to count the votes of Shannon and Oregon counties cast for the petitioner in the late election for Judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit. The Court denied the mandamus on the ground that the office of Circuit Judge for that circuit was held by Elijah Perry, to whom the Secretary of State had given a certificate of election, and decided that the only redress he has is by legal contest made in pursuance of the law. The Court also decided that the Secretary of State in opening and casting up votes can only act ministerially and not judicially. As the returns of eight other counties besides the ones mentioned above were thrown out by the Secretary of State, this decision will affect other officers than Judge Bland, including the Representatives of the 8th and 9th Congressional districts.

Postmaster General Randall is in danger of losing caste with the "Conservatives," having appointed a colored man Postmaster in a country town in Virginia. In justice to the Postmaster General, however, it must be said that he did not know the color of his appointee, but nominated him on his merits.

SUPPRESSION OF PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Senator McNulta, of McLean county, deserves the thanks of all friends of decency and good order, for his introduction into the Senate at Springfield, of a bill providing for the suppression of prize-fighting in the State of Illinois. The bill is in the following language:

An Act to prevent prize-fighting and sparring or boxing exhibitions.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly*, That any person who shall cause to be sent, published, or otherwise made known, any challenge to fight what is commonly known as a prize-fight, or shall accept such challenge, or who shall engage in such prize-fight, or go in training preparatory to such fight, or act as trainer for any person contemplating a participation in such fight, and any person acting as aider or abettor, backer, umpire, trainer, second, surgeon, assistant or reporter at such fight, or in preparation for such fight, shall, upon conviction thereof, be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall be in any way connected with any sparring or boxing exhibition, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and confined in the County Jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Sec. 3. This Act shall be deemed a public Act, and be in force from and after its passage.

The Ohio Legislature, a year or so ago, passed a very stringent law for the suppression of prize-fighting in that State, of which the above seems to be an almost exact copy. The present session should not be permitted to pass without putting on the statute some such act, in order that these disgusting and brutal exhibitions may be banished from the State. Let something at least as stringent as this bill be adopted, and if it should provide penalties against those who voluntarily go to witness a prize-fight, no harm will be done.

It is undeniable that Mr. Jencke's Civil Service Bill has been very much damaged and its prospects of success seriously diminished, by the speech made against it by Gen. Logan, of this State, a few days ago; and, if the bill should be defeated, as now seems probable, that result will be due more directly to Gen. Logan than to any other single member. One of the principal arguments in favor of the bill has been that it would elevate the standard of qualifications in the civil service and remove appointments from political influences. These would unquestionably be good arguments, if the Commissioners were themselves independent of political influences and incorruptible in the discharge of their duty. But Gen. Logan's argument demonstrated that the patronage of the offices might be used for selfish and political ends, instead of for the benefit of the public service, and that the system might thus become one of the most dangerous engines of an unscrupulous political party. Thousands who were sincerely desirous of securing the benefits which the system promised, have been induced by these objections to question the advantages of the measure, and it may now be pretty safely assumed that the bill will be defeated.

We are not surprised at the report from Washington, that the letter of Mrs. Lincoln, begging that some provision be made for her support by Congress, makes an unfavorable impression upon that body. The letter is unquestionably in bad taste, and her cause would have been much stronger and her chances of success much better, if it had never been written. But the "old clothes" transaction in New York, a year or two ago, and other events have demonstrated that she has a remarkable facility in repelling that sympathy which has always been ready to go out towards her, and that she is not to be judged by those rules of taste and judgment which govern other people. The allowance is asked, not on her own account, but for the memory of her martyred husband. For this reason let the provision be ample and liberal—such as will not cause any American to blush for his country when he looks in the face of an admirer of Abraham Lincoln in foreign lands. The amount asked by Senator Morton's bill is a trifle for so great a country as ours, is not proportionably greater than is granted to the families of soldiers who fell in the service of their country, and should be voted regardless of Mrs. Lincoln's indiscreet letter or conduct.

According to a recent statement of President Orton, the Western Union Telegraph Company has now 3,361 offices for the receipt and delivery of messages, 50,760 miles of line, 97,116 miles of wire, 265 submarine cables, and 6,389 skilled employes. This Company has opened more than 800 new offices, and expended more than one million dollars for construction of new lines, within the past two years. The average cost of telegrams in Europe is 81½ cents; in Canada 66 cents and in the United States 57 cents. The Western Union Company makes a standing offer to extend its lines to any town whose inhabitants will advance the cost of construction—the same to be repaid to them by telegraphing at the regular rates.

The Park fever in Chicago continues without abatement. In addition to the Lincoln Park for the "South Side," which is the great project of the park speculators, there are two schemes for small parks on the "West Side." One will be located west of the city limits, and south of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The other will be in the vicinity of the Artesian well, west of the city limits, and both in that portion of Cicero, which it is proposed to annex to Chicago. There are said to be also several other projects in embryo for the same Division.

In the Missouri House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, a resolution providing for the admission of members excluded by the refusal of Secretary Rodman to count the votes of certain counties, was rejected. A communication was received from Secretary Rodman giving the reason for his action.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The Contested Election Cases—Report of the Committee on Elections—Secretary Rodman's Explanation of the Exclusion of Returns—Vote on Acceptance of the Report—Anti-Ku Klux Legislation—The Military Bonds.

The following proceedings were had in the Missouri House of Representatives on the 28th ult.

Mr. Morse, by leave, submitted a report from the Committee on Elections, as follows:

To the Hon Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the certificates of election held by persons from the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, together with the resolutions accompanying the same, would ask leave to report: That in pursuance of a resolution referred to your committee on the 11th inst., and also of one adopted by this House on the 13th inst., referring to the committee the certificates from the counties aforesaid, and calling upon the Secretary of State for what reasons he had omitted from the list of members, as furnished by him to the 25th General Assembly the names of persons holding regular certificates of election from the county clerks from the said counties, and also authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers; your committee called upon the Secretary of State, asking him to furnish them his reasons for omitting the names of those persons holding certificates of election from the counties above named, from the list furnished by him to this House at the commencement of this session.

The Secretary replied, as follows:

City of Jefferson, Jan 15th, 1869.

Robt. S. Moore, *Chairman of the Committee on Elections, House of Representatives:*

Dear Sir—I am in possession of yours, including, also, a copy of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, in obedience to which you call upon me "for the reasons for the non-appearance of the following counties on the list, required by section 23, of chapter 2, to-wit: Jackson, 1st and 2d districts; Platte, eastern and western districts; Shannon, Ripley, Dunklin, Wayne, Monroe and Oregon." I have the honor herewith to submit the reasons why the names of representatives from said counties do not appear in the list of members reported by me to the House of Representatives. According to our Constitution and laws a legal election is based upon a legal registration; in other words, an abstract of votes forwarded by the County Clerk to the Secretary of State as the proper canvassing officer, being only then an abstract of votes, when the election was had and held upon a legal registration in accordance with the laws of the State. I have refused to open the returns from the counties above referred to because of wanton disregard and violation of the registration law, which fact will plainly appear, as I think, from the papers and documents herewith transmitted.

The returns from Platte county I refused to open because the certified copy of the abstract of the County Clerk shows that in that county a great many more votes were polled than there are persons legally registered in that county, which fact appears by comparing said abstract with the list of registered voters of that county on file in this office.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] FRANCIS RODMAN, Sec'y of State.

Your Committee, having carefully examined the papers and documents transmitted to them by the Secretary of State, a majority of them are of the opinion and would report to this House that no legal registration or election was made or held in the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, and they would, therefore, report the cases from said counties back to this House, with the recommendation that new elections be ordered in those counties.

ROBT. S. MOORE, Ch'm.
D. J. WATERS,
L. A. ROUNDTREE,
T. J. STAUBER,
C. H. PECK,
W. J. FERGUSON.

Mr. Terry stated that he, with Mr. Walde, dissented from the majority report, and moved that the whole subject be laid over until next Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m., so as to give time for a minority report to be prepared.

Mr. Baker moved that 150 copies of the documents referred to by the Secretary of State in his communication to the Committee on Elections, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Thompson moved that the report of the Committee on Elections be printed;

Which was accepted.

A lengthy and animated discussion ensued, which was brought to a close by the demand of Mr. Brewster for the previous question.

The ayes and noes were demanded by Messrs. Roover and Thompson on the motion of Mr. Baker, and the motion carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adairs, Baker, Benefield, Bennett, Bittman, Bogy, Bowles, Brown, of Callaway, Brown, of Howard, Burton, Byrne, Byrns, of Jefferson, Caldwell, Campbell, Courtright, Deany, Dolle, Eno, Essen, Gamble, Gartu, Hickman, Harper, Harris, Hays, Healy, Hurt, Ittner, Johnson, Key, Lisle, Knott, Laws, Ledergerber, Lumber, Macfarlane, Magner, Marchand, McElvain, McFarland, McLane, McMichael, Mujer, Ming, Mitchell of St Louis, Moore, Munch, Murphy, Neal, Perry, Phelan, Powell, Phillips, Reque, Rick, Robertson, Roberts, Roover, Ruark, Russell, Salyer, Sebastian, Sides, Sloan, Smythe, Stauber, Ellison, Steele, Terry, Thompson, Todd, Vickers, Walde, Walser, Winchester, Yankie, Young and Mr. Speaker—80.

NOES—Messrs. Akard, Alsup, Allred, Brewster, Browning, Bruihl, Clark, Crump, Davis, Dibble, Elliott, Ellison, Enoch, Ferguson, Ferrell, Freeman, Gibbs, Glenn, Gladney, Hawes, Jennings, Jones of Laclede, Jones of Nodaway, Keeney, Kirksey, McKernan, Mitchell of Camden, Mullings, Pyle, Peck, Price, Quigley, Roundtree, Schulenberg, Smith, Snidow, Southard, Waters, and Weinrich—39.

The motion of Mr. Terry, as amended, was carried.

The following proceedings were also had the same day:

By Mr. Walser: A bill providing that every person, who shall by publication in newspapers or by speech, advise the assassination of any person, or shall advise or advocate the resistance of law, or of the lawful authorities of the State, or advocate the commission of violence upon any individual in this State, which, if executed, would amount to a felony, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than five years.

Mr. Walde moved to reject the bill.

Motion lost.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

The following resolution in reference to the alleged over issue of military bonds, passed unanimously on the 27th:

Whereas, It appears from the books of the State Treasurer that there has been an amount of Union Military Bonds redeemed exceeding, by several thousand dollars, the amount issued by the State, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That the State Treasurer is hereby required and directed to discontinue the redemption of Union Military Bonds until otherwise ordered by the General Assembly, and and that the Treasurer is hereby required to give all information concerning the subject matter of the resolution.

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Saturday last seems to have been devoted largely to burlesque legislation in the House at Springfied, and the "fun grew fast and furious." The correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, of Saturday, reports the proceedings as follows:

By Mr. Cook, of Lake, to incorporate the Farmers' Elevator Company, and to cede the city of Chicago to the States of Indiana and Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith, of McLean, offered a substitute, excepting the Fifty-ninth District.

Mr. Reynolds announced that he had just received a telegram from his colleagues in Chicago, protesting against action in their absence. They preferred to remain "Suckers."

Judge Whiting hoped that permission would be given the gentlemen to move into the State of Illinois.

Amid roars of laughter the bill was read a third time and passed—ayes, 75; noes, 9.

The absentees were all accounted for.

Mr. Cook, of Lake, offered a bill incorporating Charles Voris, of Shelby, and William Smith, of McLean, as the Illinois Elevator Company, whose powers are fully defined in section two, as follows: "To elevate the shirt-collar of the gentleman from Pike."

The reading of the bill elicited roars of laughter.

Mr. Merritt offered a bill vesting "the political and social power of the State and the fireside in the female women of Illinois." The provisions of the bill were exceedingly ludicrous, and the reading produced much merriment, which was greatly heightened by the unique rulings of Mr. Voris, of Shelby, who occupied the chair.

Has the gate of sleep a night latch? Those who sleep out o' nights will answer.

AN ILLINOIS CAVE.

Several gentlemen who recently visited the caves in the bluffs above Alton communicate to the *Telegraph*, of that city, the following account of their explorations:

We first entered the lower cove which is devoid of interest for the first two hundred feet, where the water begins to grow deeper, and, at a distance of about two hundred and twenty-five feet from the mouth, the roof of the cave comes down to the water. The partition is, however, thin, and by crawling under the water a few feet, we soon came to a large open room. The roof of this room is supported by a beautiful stone pillar resembling iron, the ceiling is studded with beautiful rock resembling ice. The water prevented our exploring this cove farther.

The second cave is about two hundred yards above the first. In this there is one room, almost directly over the entrance, that is worthy of notice. This cave is perfectly dry, and contains numerous rooms, but the passage from one to the other is extremely difficult owing to the smallness of the openings. The rooms vary in size and height. Some are from forty to fifty feet high. We entered, in all, eleven rooms in this cave. In them we found birds, bats and insects, which we suppose are there for the winter. The bats and insects are white as snow, but when taken to the air resume their natural color. We are satisfied that this cave might be explored much farther and no doubt with much profit. It would well pay naturalists to give it their attention. We think it far ahead of the conceded reports of the caves at St. Louis and at Rock Island.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Early History of the Project—The Great Railroad Convention of 1849—Incidents.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal]

In the *Tribune*, under date of "Farmington, January, 15, 1869," "Frank Foster" addressed to the editor of that paper a short letter headed, "Opening of the Pacific Railroad," and therein brings to mind the first Convention held to take into consideration the propriety of building a Pacific Railway, and as I very well recollect the declaration made by some of the speakers, I think, to the effect that if said railway should be completed within the life-time of any of the delegates to the Convention in attendance, that each of such survivors should have a free ride to the Pacific and return. I presume the present company will not be very likely to consider themselves obliged to endorse this declaration. The undersigned was one of the delegates to said Convention from the city of Quincy. The Convention was held in the rotunda of the Court House in St. Louis, beginning, I believe, on the 16th of October, 1849, and adjourned October 18th. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, from Chicago, was made President, but prior to the adjournment resigned his position, on account of a desire to reply to the argument of Hon. O. H. Smith, of Indiana, in favor of the right of the United States to make the road through any organized State, from its starting point in the valley of the Mississippi. Judge Douglas replied, and held that Congress had no power under the Constitution to make or charter a railroad through any organized State or States of the Union, and that the contemplated road should start outside of the lines of organized States—furthermore, the Judge had, as he thought, been ungenerously attacked by the Missouri *Republican* for a speech he had made at a public meeting the evening before. On his resignation H. S. Geyer, Esq., of St. Louis, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair; afterward, the Hon. George Dorsie, of Pennsylvania, was elected President. Judge Douglas was the leading representative of Chicago in the Convention. Chicago, perhaps, owes it to his influence that the starting point of the road was not fixed at St. Louis—at least so far as the influence of that great convention could go. He advocated the mouth of the Kansas river, the mouth of the Nebraska river, or some convenient point between these two rivers as the starting point. Judge Smith held that to deny this power of Congress by that convention would be more injurious to the best interests of the whole people of the United States than would be to make no road at all. Col. Benton desired to start the road from St. Louis, so he did not agree with Judge Douglas in respect to the want of power in Congress. The Convention finally settled on starting outside of the then organized States, but carefully avoided any expression of opinion as to the right of Congress in the premises. But my object in writing this letter is more particularly to follow up the suggestions in the letter of Mr. Foster, namely, that the living members of said convention may send in their names to some central point, with a view to the first through trip to the Pacific, whether for a free ride or otherwise. It would be a great occasion, calling us back to *twenty years ago*. The road will probably be completed for a first trip by the 16th of October, 1869—just twenty years from the holding of the convention—when we may realize the eloquent peroration of Col. Benton's speech. He said: "Let us now, in this convention, rise above everything sectional, personal, local. Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road, upon the great national line which suits Europe and Asia, * * * and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design is accomplished—hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passenger, "There is the East! there is India!" The excursionists can at least select the mountain to be named Mount Columbus—the statue will really follow some day. I have before me a copy of the *Missouri Republican* of the date of the 18th of October, 1849. This copy does not contain a list of the names of the delegates. I have no doubt the files of the *Republican* of the 16th or 17th of October, 1849, will show all the names. Chicago had a large representation. I only now recollect Mr. Douglas. I presume more than half of the delegates are now dead. Several of the Quincy delegation are no more. Of those who were most distinguished in that convention, alas, how many are gone—Benton, Douglas, Smith, Geyer, Chambers, Curtis, Rowlin, Blennerhasset, Bond, Polk, Grimsby, Holmes. Many others I knew, I believe are dead, but fear to write them down as dead upon an uncertainty, for that is not a comfortable thing for a man to read, an account of his own death.

I do not know, Mr. Editor, if this letter will be deemed of sufficient interest in these crowding times to justify its publication, but hope you may see it in the light I do, and help me stir up old remembrances, preparatory to a real trip over the road.

Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY ASBURY.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 25, 1869.

THE NEW ZEALAND MASSACRE.

A Horrible Tragedy—Cawnpore Over Again.

[Correspondence of the Panama Star]

WELLINGTON, Dec. 8, 1868.

During the past month events have occurred in New Zealand which will be long remembered with shuddering horror. Only two days after the last steamer left here for Panama a whole settlement was destroyed, and the inhabitants tortured and put to death by the rebel Maories. Three natives, whom you will remember had escaped from the Chatham Islands and landed in New Zealand, on the east coast, some people here (the Government among the number) were insane enough to imagine would forget all thoughts of vengeance and settle down quietly cultivating potatoes. They certainly did remain quiet for a little, but it was only till they had obtained all supplies they required, and had lulled all suspicion. On Tuesday, the 10th of November, they suddenly attacked the settlement at Matuwhero, near Turanganui, in Poverty Bay, the place where Captain Cook first landed in New Zealand.

At three o'clock in the morning the Hau Hau attacked Major Bigg's house. The Major, hearing a noise outside, went to the door to see who was there. The reply was a volley, which, however, only wounded the Major. He called out to awaken his family, and told them to run for their lives, as the house was attacked by Hau Hau. One little boy, Charlie, managed, by crawling underneath the verandah boards, to escape out into the flax in the immediate vicinity of the house, from whence he saw the whole proceedings. Major Biggs was held down on the ground while they smashed his head with their muskets, Mrs. Biggs being held near and forced to see the brutality. She, a baby, and the nurse, were subsequently murdered.

The boy Charlie managed to escape to a house a short distance off, where Mrs. Bloomfield, the widow of a captain in the army with her four children was living, and giving the alarm the inmates immediately ran for their lives to the redoubt at Turanganui. Other residents were not so fortunate. Mr. Wilson's house was attacked and he, his wife and four children were murdered. House after house was thus visited by these savages and destroyed, the inmates being put to death in many instances with frightful tortures. A Mrs. Mann was dragged by the hair of her head outside of her house and then burnt to death. Some of the settlers managed to escape to Turanganui, from whence they went in two small coasting crafts, which happened to pass the bay at the time, to Napier and Auckland. Fifty-three persons in all were butchered and mangled in cold blood.

Every house in the settlement is destroyed, crops, stock and everything gone; in fact one of the most prosperous little settlements on the East coast has thus been blotted out of the map.

Those who have escaped have done so in a state of perfect destitution. One poor woman, the wife of Capt. Wilson, after being stabbed seven or eight times with a bayonet and left lying senseless and as it was supposed dead, managed when the fiends had left her house, to crawl into a neighboring swamp and hide herself. She was, with the exception of her night dress, completely without clothing, and so she remained for seven or eight days.

One of her little children, a noble little fellow only eight years old, who had managed to escape from the house, found her thus on the evening of the day of the massacre, and kept her alive on eggs which he hunted about for. At length after making several ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in reaching Turanganui, a distance of seven miles, across a country that he had never before traveled. Here he found Captain Westrupp and a small guard, besides some of the settlers who had escaped to the redoubt, and assistance was immediately sent out to the poor lady, who was sent down to Napier, and is now so far recovered as to be out of danger.

This frightful tragedy was the work of ex-Chatham Island prisoners, who have been joined by other disaffected natives till their force now reaches 700, under the leadership of a young Maori named Tee Kooti. They are still in the same district, and with the exception of having been twice attacked and defeated by friendly natives, with a small loss, are unmolested. Indeed, there is no European force here to cope with them.

My firm conviction is, and I am by no means singular in this, that either some of those who are at the head of affairs, or some who are able to control those who are, have an interest in keeping up the present state of matters. God help them, whoever they are; I would not stand in their shoes for anything. Brave men, noble women, and innocent children have fallen most cruelly, and some one is answerable for them. The horrors of the Indian mutiny, and the fearful scenes of Cawnpore have been repeated here. One mother was held while her baby's head was dashed against the stones till it was a pulpy mass, and then it was laid in her arms. Children have been torn asunder before the eyes of their parents; wives have been tortured and then murdered before their husbands.

Miss Sue Murphy.

[Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial]

This lady's case has been sent back to the Committee, that they might reconsider about as long as it has been debated. To the relief of the delegated dignity of the land, Gen. Garfield received a letter yesterday, from a gallant officer, which read something like this:

"My dear General:—I have been reading the reports about Miss Sue Murphy, that have, day after day, been telegraphed over the land, until I began to think it would probably come to judgment about the time the Lord judged us all, on the great day, when I happened to see the fact stated that the loyal lady hailed from Decatur, and then I recognized an old acquaintance. It was the father of this tender bit of loyalty that I arrested and locked up in the strong room of the bank, for waving a secesh flag while our regiment was passing, and while I had the venerable skunk in solitary confinement, I had to stand a large amount of secesh eloquence from the rotund mother, and the indignant daughter. But I kept the venerable gent in durance vile until he was washed out by the briny drops of the entire family.

"Yours, etc., ———."

Rather unpleasant discovery of facts for the much debated Miss Sue Murphy.

The Mississippi and Missouri River Air-Line Railroad.

[From the Canton (Mo) Press, Jan. 28.]

Messrs. Z. T. Knight & Co., evidently mean business, as they have commenced operations upon the bluff above town and have a large force at work upon the old track, it being found practicable to carry on the grade there when it is impossible to make any headway on the low bottoms. The work of dressing up the old grade from here to Fairmont is comparatively an easy task, and being accomplished in part at this season of the year, will materially forward other operations during the summer season. We advise our western neighbors to keep their eyes open and ears erect, for ere long they will hear the shrill whistle of the locomotive and see its attendant train as it thunders along the track on its far westward flight.

Mynheer Drinkhoff makes a distinction thus: "Too much whisky is too much, but too much lager beer is shoost richt.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION—BILL RESTRICTING FREIGHTS.

The following bill restricting the rates of railroad freights, prepared by Mr. McNulta, of McLean county, was introduced in the State Senate, at Springfield, on Tuesday:

A bill for an act to make uniform the charges for transportation of freight on railroads.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That every person, or corporation, owning or operating any railroad shall charge a uniform rate, according to its class, for the transportation of goods, stock, grain, or other freights, in proportion to the distance that such freights may be transported on such railroads, with a uniform rate for each class of freight, for loading or handling, regardless of the place where loaded or handled or the distance such freight is to be transported on such railroad: *Provided*, That in the computation of distance the owner or operator of any railroad may in their discretion calculate the charges from any station by the shortest line of railroad by which such freight may be transported.

Sec. 2. Any person or corporation owning or operating any railroad, who shall receive a larger sum for the transportation of freight any given distance, than a pro rata proportion of the charges on such railroads for like freight for a greater distance, or more than any amount proportional to the distance such freight may be transported as compared with the lowest rates charged for like freights on such railroads, or shall charge a greater sum for the loading or handling of freight at one point than any other, or a larger amount of freight to be transported to any point than is charged for like freight destined to any other point, such person or corporation shall be liable to the person from whom such excessive charges may be collected, in a sum equal to five times the amount wrongfully collected from him, and a reasonable fee for attorneys in each court in which said cases may be heard by appeal or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Every person or operator of any railroad shall keep posted in some public place in or about the depot building, at every depot on the line of such railroad, a complete list of prices for the transportation of freight from and to every station on the line of such railroad, and for the loading or handling thereof, under a penalty of not more than $200, which may be sued for and collected by any person making complaint for their own use and benefit.

THE NAPERVILLE TRAGEDY.

Another Chapter in Crime—Bailey's Adventures at Marengo, Iowa—He commits the Crime for which he shot his victim.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* has the following in reference to Bailey who shot James Laird, at Naperville, Illinois, a few days ago, on account of improper intimacy with his wife:

This man Bailey, who has killed a libertine, is himself an adept in the art of destroying the peace of households, and had but just fled from a shameless *liason* in this State when he killed his wife's paramour.

The citizens of Marengo, Iowa county, know Bailey well. He went there some time in November for the purpose of working at carpentering, we believe, in a new school house at that place, leaving his wife and family at Naperville. He obtained board and lodging at the home of a fellow mechanic. In less than a month the conduct of Bailey and his landlord's wife was the subject of common talk. It was a longer time than that, however, before the husband's eyes were open to the infidelity of his wife. He suspected nothing until a ball was given during the holidays. There Bailey was so exclusive in his attentions to the erring woman, that the husband could not get a chance to dance even once with her. The couple were rather cautious after that, until sometime during the first part of this month. Then Bailey and the woman were caught in *flagrante delicto*. Bailey made his way out of Marengo in a hurry, and went to Naperville by a circuitous route. There he found that as he had cursed another man's home so his has been cursed. And he killed the man who was the cause of his wife's loss of honor. Now let the Marengo mechanic, whose wife has been sent to her parents a degraded thing, kill Bailey and the world will be quits with two villains.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The following dispatches has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army, from Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, through Lieutenant General Sherman:

Lieut. General Sherman, U. S. A.:

My Dear General:—I notice that the papers in stating that Black Kettle's camp was destroyed by Gen. Custar, say they were peaceable Indians on their way to their reservation.

In his talk with me some five or six days before he was killed, Black Kettle stated that many of his men were then on the war path, and that their people did not want peace with the people above the Arkansas. His people were those who were engaged in the trouble on the Solomon, and their reservation was not in this section of the country at all.

Very truly, W. B. Hazen.

General Sherman forwards to the army headquarters the following dispatch from Gen. Sheridan:

Headquarters in the Field, Dec. 31, 1868.—By special messenger to Lawrence, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1869.—Brevet Major General W. A. Nichols, General: I have the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant General, the operations of the column from Fort Bascom, under command of Col. A. W. Evans, of the cavalry. It left Bascom on the 18th of November, establishing its depot on the main Canadian, at the mouth of Monument Creek, east from Bascom, eighteen miles from this depot.

On the 6th of December Lieutenant Colonel Evans marched with a detachment of companies A, C, D, F, G and E, of ——— cavalry, and company I of the 7th infantry, traveling in the direction of Antelope Hills. On reaching a point near Kiowa Creek, forty-one miles east of the depot, a trail of about fifty lodges of Cheyenne Indians was struck, which was followed over to the north fork of Red river, thence down that stream, the trail constantly increasing until it became very large.

The trail was hotly pursued. The Indians abandoned all their surplus property. The trail led into a canon near the junction of Elm creek and the Salt Fork of Red river, where Col. Evans made a detour to pass around the canon, into which the trail led, and which brought him at noon on Christmas day into a large village of Comanches of sixty lodges, just south of the junction of Salt Fork with Elm creek, which was totally destroyed.

The Indians attacked this advance, but were driven from their village with the loss of everything it contained, the women and children escaping by being hastily put on the horses of their warriors, in some cases as many as four on a horse. The village was very rich, containing over five tons of buffalo meat, 100 bushels of corn, also flour, rawhide, coffee, sugar, soap, cooking utensils, mats, parfleche robes, &c.

Gov. Clayton after Arkansas Ku-Klux—Assault of a Ku-Klux Organ.

[Memphis, (Jan. 25,) Special to the Missouri Democrat.]

The *Appeal* says Clayton has made a requisition on Gov. Brownlow for a number of Arkansas refugees, now in the city, and advises them to fly to Kentucky, from where they can defy this hyena to dig out his victims. The Evening *Ledger* denounces Clayton as a murderer of innocent men and a ravisher of innocent women, and referring to Gov. Clayton being the guest of a citizen last night, adds: "God save the land where such jay hawking rogues and political free booters as Clayton can be received and entertained in respectable private families."

The Toledo *Blade* pronounces General Grant's first veto "his veto of the inauguration ball."

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The Weekly Whig.

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

THE SUPREME ABOLITIONARY.

The National House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by a vote of 93 yeas to 57 nays—more than the constitutional majority required—passed a resolution proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to-wit:

ARTICLE —. The right of suffrage in the United States is one which shall be regulated and established by the United States or any State by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

SEC. —. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

While there has been complete unanimity of sentiment among Republican members in regard to the necessity of an amendment of some kind prescribing a uniform standard of suffrage, there has been also a good diversity of opinion in reference to the kind and the form of words in which it should be expressed. In the discussion which took place in the introduction of a property qualification or educational test, the much longer numbers—including most of the Southern members—objected to the disfranchisement of all rebels except those entitled from clemency by Congress. Another and a smaller class wished to extend a general pardon to all rebels. Between these, there was the form in which the amendment was passed by the Judiciary Committee and evidently represented the sentiments of a large majority, as it received the vote of every Republican member except Messrs. Baker, of Illinois, and Bingham, of Ohio, who voted against it.

The Chicago Tribune describes the effect of the above amendment as follows:

This amendment, as it passes the House, prohibits all disqualifications of suffrage from rising, except those arising from the previous condition of slavery, but leaves the States free to impose any other qualification that may be deemed necessary, provided such qualification must be general and not confined to color, and any State or citizen may disqualify for crime, but it must be for crime of which the party has been convicted, and not for crime of which he has committed qualification, for the qualification must apply to all alike and alone and must differ in no other respect than in the nature of the crime for which the black shall be subject to disqualified crimes. As a property qualification appears to be out of the question, this is the best we can get.

It will be seen, therefore, that it does not guarantee universal suffrage in West Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, or Kentucky, nor does it enfranchise States disfranchising persons for participation in the rebellion, though the Republican members from these States generally declared and believed that the adoption of this provision, in order that it might be made general. All could not be satisfied, however, and the best we could be done was to ensure the average sentiment of the nation, and the result has been probably been reached in this amendment as nearly as was practicable for the present.

The measure is yet to be acted on by the Senate, and in fate there is somewhat doubtful, though there is little doubt that some proposition of the kind will pass both Houses during this session. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, and this must report of the Committee, but it will remove a vexed question from the arena of State and Nation. It is important that it should be submitted to the people. That Legislatures now in session may act upon it.

THE LAKE FRONT AT CHICAGO.

A deep interest is felt by the people of the Chicago press in reference to a bill now pending in the State Legislature for the reclamation of the lake front at that city. The title to this area was originally granted by the general Government to the State of Illinois, and a part of it has been subsequently transferred by the State Legislature to the City of Chicago, with a proviso in the act of cession that it should be used only to extend the corporate area. It is now desired to obtain the consent of Congress to the transfer to the city of the entire submerged lands in other seas, together with a grant of all the unsurveyed lands at the south end of the city, and to sell for that purpose to the people in the Legislature. The Chicago *Evening Review* gives the following summary of the bill:

It relates to the city all the lake front between the Illinois Central Railroad and Jackson Park, from Madison street, with proper reservations, to the south line of the city. The land thus granted is to be dedicated to the purposes of improvement of parks in the three divisions of the city, and is not expended in each division to be proportioned to the taxable property within the limits of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and the line of the south branch of the Chicago river. It is vested in perpetuity in the Illinois Central, with the reservation that the city may use it for water and sewerage purposes, and may lay out boulevards and streets on it, but it is to be kept open forever, free of the grave receipts from all interior or impassable obstructions, save for the purposes above.

The city gives generally here that proposition, the Chicago press and people are unquestionably unanimous, and the only opposition will come from the Legislature itself.

A bill was introduced into the House, a few days ago, providing for the appointment by the Governor of Commissioners to ascertain the value of the property, and the best mode of disposing of it for the benefit of the people of the State.

In consequence of the earnest efforts of Gen. Ben. Butler, a number of Americans from the various portions of the country have appointed Mr. Pinard, the French Minister of the Interior, to act as their agent in securing that all evidence of the American Union Soldiers, who were forced to do voter, travel and reform in France on his single declaration of their nationality.

The more the Alabama claims treaty continues to be discussed, the less chance it stands for ratification. Gen. Grant evidently gave it the coup de grace in the little speech attributed to him, a few days ago, and, now there are "some so poor to do it reverence."

It is rumored in California that Senator Nye, of Nevada, has resigned to take a position in Gen. Grant's Cabinet. The report is improbable.

WORTHLESS AND RIDICULOUS DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision involving the obligations of railroad companies in reference to the delivery of grain, which is of great importance to dealers and producers, as well as warehousemen. The decision was rendered in the case of Vincelet et. al., vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was brought by the plaintiffs to recover their own as elevator in the city of Chicago. In relation to an attempt of the Railroad Company to exact double charges for the delivery of grain from the elevator, the Court says:

> By the common law the forwarding and delivery of goods is a duty which the carrier is bound to perform, and he has no right to require any other consideration than the freight which he is entitled to receive for the transportation. The duty to deliver is as much a part of the contract as the duty to carry, and the carrier cannot refuse to perform the one without a breach of the other. The duty to deliver is not performed by the mere act of unloading the goods from the cars, but the carrier must keep them safely for a reasonable time, and give the consignee a reasonable opportunity to remove them. The carrier is not bound to deliver the goods to the consignee personally, but he may deliver them to a warehouseman, or other agent of the consignee, who is authorized to receive them, and if he does so he is discharged from further responsibility. If the consignee has no agent at the place of delivery, and the carrier has no notice that the consignee has appointed an agent to receive the goods, the carrier may deliver them to a warehouseman, or other person, who is in the habit of receiving goods for the consignee, and his responsibility as carrier will cease. If the consignee has appointed an agent to receive the goods, and the carrier has notice of the appointment, he must deliver them to the agent, or he will be liable for any loss that may occur. If the consignee has no agent at the place of delivery, and the carrier has no notice that he has appointed an agent to receive the goods, and the carrier has no warehouseman, or other person, who is in the habit of receiving goods for the consignee, to whom he can deliver them, he must keep them safely for a reasonable time, and give the consignee a reasonable opportunity to remove them. What is a reasonable time, or a reasonable opportunity, will depend upon the circumstances of each case. The carrier is not bound to keep the goods until the consignee has had an opportunity to remove them from the place of delivery, but he may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, put them in a warehouse, and his responsibility as carrier will cease. If the consignee has no agent at the place of delivery, and the carrier has no notice that the consignee

The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With a number of our subscribers here fabulous errors for their prepay. Their neglect to examine all communications on the slip which they receive from the Post Master's account is always on the wrong side of the account. We have no way of knowing who pays and who does not, except by the slip. We request all those in arrears to call and settle.

OFFICIAL BLANKS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THIS OFFICE, and all persons in want of Blanks of any description, will find their interests can be suited to their satisfaction. We have the best paper and generally satisfactory as regards price. We will duplicate bills same as St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

POETRY.

A North Wind.

Down came one all at once,
A fall of heavy rain,
And then there came a North wind
And it blew it back again.

And the old fog came down
Like a cloud of dingy gray,
Then we came out of the house
And we went away.

I would nothing said
Of the North wind's cruel look,
But she left a chilly feeling
In the region of the heart.

And she made us shiver
And she made us shake,
And whenever we'd a mind to
She'd make us ache.

Once let in, then locked
Like a thief at the door,
The North wind is the coldest
Ever known before.

Down in the wind of the North,
Down in the wind of the North,
Down in the wind of the North,
Did the Power of peace?

Up in the wind of the South,
Up in the wind of the South,
Up in the wind of the South,
Did the Power of peace?

Oh the north is cold and cruel,
And the south is warm and kind,
But I want to take, Peace Child,
Both your hands in mine.

TRIFLES.

Great events may alter the interests and fortunes of a man, but trifles often make or mar his character. Trifles mould souls, in spadefuls as they do bodies. Of Socrates, a philosopher we know by experiences that if any one could have avoided the cup of hemlock, it was he. Socrates was poisoned.

A man who is careful in the signing his name to a note, that he may be pleased to examine for and as a genuine dollar of the realm, that he has his hair in the place but a few days, and *doesn't* intend to change it.

A banker page, in describing a bank robbery, says that the amount of the valuables stolen, and the safety of the cowardly servant of the company, who was found handcuffed and robbed, would be announced *in his quarter!!*

A young Bull street speculator in New York having married a very homely Fifth Avenue girl, when asked something over a million of dollars, replied that he knew a bit while's face which affected him so much as the *Spoon*.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Real Estate & Money advertisement in another column.

Two hundred 12-4 White Honeycomb Quilts, just opened for Sale at Goodwin, Ely & Co's.

Meteorological.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending January 29, as kept by T. W. Jones:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Morning	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Noon	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Evening	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Change of Firm.—The firm of Fox & Lindley, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, has been dissolved, Mr. Lindley having purchased the interest of Mr. Lindley. These gentlemen have for years been favorably regarded in the trade of Dry Goods in our city, and during their partnership have done a considerable share of business. We regret exceedingly to see them leave the firm as a firm we do, and we feel sure that under the management of Mr. Fox the house will not want for attractions. We wish both gentlemen success in their respective business and private relations. Those wishing Dry Goods cheap will find Mr. Fox ready to wait upon them at the old stand, Union Block, Fourth street.

Sunshine.—The city authorities have been making a general clean up in the vicinity of the public square, and quite a number of the "grit" have been seen, some of them even with shovels and sheet notions.—A middle aged man, by the name of Sunshine, from the vicinity of Macomb, jumped off the ferry-boat, when in the middle of the river, on the evening of the 16th inst., and drowned himself. He leaves a family to mourn his untimely end. Coroner Frank P. Blair and other prominent persons from St. Louis, Hannibal and Washington, were in our city Monday. These gentlemen were summoned as witnesses appointed to inspect the Union Pacific Railroad. Their business was evening from us respecting him.—Judge Henry L. Fordyce, of Hannibal, was in the city on Monday. He is interested, as a stockholder, in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the eleven miles now nearly finished.

LOCAL NOTICES

Mission Notice.—We give place in this column for the benefit of a Mission of much value to the community, which we believe has not services. There are many in the city who are not in the habit of attending church, and who would be benefited by the Mission proposed, and we hope that every one who can possibly do so will attend the services. The Mission is not for the benefit of any particular denomination, but for the benefit of all who wish to prove their worth. The Minister's name is Rev. Mr. Hall, and he is a Methodist.

Special Notice.

The little substance, goods and discomforts which your stock necessary to make are now offered at such prices that no one can afford to be without them. Their low prices are unknown. For last cloths as one-fourth cheaper than ever before, and the greatest inducement of this golden opportunity to purchase. Remember the place, Goodwin, Ely & Co's, Fourth street, Sign of the Golden Fleece.

Bennett's Pectoral is the delicate and powerful. It will not disorder nausea, and yet is permanently the best relief ever offered. For sale by Benner & Metz, agents.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Jonathan Worth is now the sole owner of the Raleigh Standard.

Ex-Gov. Thornton resigns the office of Chief Justice of Arkansas, to practice his profession at the Bar.

Thurlow Weed writes from South Carolina that his health is improving slowly. He is unable to work, or read, and spends much time out of doors.

A corporate association has been organized in Iowa, for the purpose of raising an expedition against the Mormons. The men are to be paid $2 per day.

Hon. Lazarus Powell is considered in Kentucky, for the purpose of running an expedition against the Mormons. The men are to be paid $2 per day.

Hon. Lazarus Powell is considered in Kentucky, for the purpose of running an expedition against the Mormons. The men are to be paid $2 per day.

A colored woman died in Owen county, Ind., but by the Cincinnati Gazette, drew a pension April 1st the time of holding the election for Delegates, which was to be held on the 1st Monday in April, 1789.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Twenty-fifth General Assembly—Special Correspondence of Quincy Whig.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Snapp presented a petition praying for the passage of a law to incorporate the Quincy Gas Light Company. The passage of a law to regulate the practice of medicine.

Mr. Nicholson presented petitions praying for the passage of a law to establish a State Board of Equalization.

Mr. Bryant presented petitions praying for the passage of a law to regulate the practice of medicine.

Mr. Snapp presented petitions praying for the passage of a law to establish a State Board of Equalization.

Mr. Nicholson

The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

POETRY.

[From the New York Independent.]

Good Gifts.

BY S. H. BROWNE.

Love seeks the best gifts.

The everlasting hills
Rear their cold, rocky foreheads to the sky,
While in their secret chambers treasures lie,
Richer than ever dazzled mortal eye—
Give from those golden hills!

Ah, no! Affection's debt
Was never cancelled by a boon like this;
Pride in its hour of triumph and excess,
Or Passion's fervor, may in such delight—
Love must search deeper yet.

Bring then the holy flowers:
The subtlest charms sweet Nature's hand hath wrought,
The truest autographs of wordless thought,
Ever with blessing and wild worship sought—
Yes, bring the sacred flowers!

Nay, they are pure and fair,
And meet on Friendship's altar-stone to lay;
But oh! their glory hath a swift decay
Before the storm-breath or the sun's fierce ray;
Too frail such tokens are.

Search not the generous earth
Rob not her bosom of its precious things,
Dimmed by the moth with dust from off his wings,
Scattered and wasted ere the zephyr springs:
These have but dying worth.

Hath Love no more to give?
Are there not soul-gifts richer far to gain?
Are there not longings, clogged by care and pain,
Divine aspirings, crushed to earth again,
Whose chains thy hand may cleave?

Give, then, to overbear
Folly, temptation, weakness, fear and sin,
Give from a treasury that lies deep within,
What life and healing to thy soul hath been—
Give it with tears and prayer!

[illegible]

MISCELLANY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

[From All the Year Round.]

THE ABBOT'S POOL.

IN SIX CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER III.

"Why are women? I fear not women."

The honeymoon was over, the great deal of wedding visits gone through, and the doctor and his wife settled down into home life. ... [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Twenty-Sixth General Assembly—Yesterday's Proceedings.

[Special Springfield Correspondence of Quincy Whig.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Jan. 28.

SENATE.—The resolution providing for the printing of 28,000 copies of the Governor's Inaugural, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Chicago Medical University, was reported back with an amendment to limit the amount of real estate to be owned by the University.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Southern Emigrant Aid Society, with an amendment limiting the capital to $50,000, and making it subject to future legislation. Amendments adopted, and bills ordered engrossed for third reading.

A large number of private bills were reported back and put on file for passage.

Mr. Chittenden reported a substitute for the bill to incorporate Quincy College, which was read a first and second time, and placed on file in lieu of the original bill.

The resolution authorizing the Adjutant General to distribute five copies of his report to each State officer and member of the Legislature, was concurred in.

The Committee on Agriculture reported back a bill making appropriations for the State Horticultural Society and recommended its reference to the Finance Committee, which was done.

The resolution to remove the Geological Collection to Chicago, was taken up and passed.

A petition was received asking the Legislature to inquire into the matter of misapplication of grants here- ... [illegible]

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

INSURANCE NOTICES.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farms for Sale.

I HAVE SEVERAL SMALL DESIRABLE farms, which I offer for sale on reasonable terms. Among which are the following:

S. W. ¼ 17, of 25, the north side S. W. N. E. of 26, and the S. ½ N. ½ S. E. of 11. All in 3 S. 8 W.

On these farms are good dwelling houses, out houses, &c., and small orchards, and all under cultivation.

For further particulars call on me at my residence, three miles north of Quincy on 12th street road, or address P. O. box 330.

jan30w4t* CLARK CHATTON.

To All whom it may Concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a sale of lands, made by the sheriff of Adams county, State of Illinois, on the 28th and 29th days of May, A. D. 1868, at the front door of the court house in Quincy, for the taxes due thereon, for the year A. D. 1867, I purchased the following described lots and parcels of land, the time for the redemption of which will expire on the 29th day of May A. D. 1870, to-wit:

Lot number 4 Block 23 in the town of Liberty. [remaining lots illegible]

January 24, 1869. A. D. D. BUTTZ.

jan30w3t

Osage Orange Hedge Plants,

By the single Thousand or Million, DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE, AT ANY RAILROAD STATION. AGENTS WANTED.

jan30w6m* TURNER BROS. Box 365, Quincy, Ills

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D Bible House, New York City.

jan27daw3m*

Notice to Printers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR of the Clayton STANDARD, having discontinued its publication, offers for sale, at the very lowest rates, the material with which it was printed. It consists of the following:

One No. 4 Hand Press; Long Primmer, Bourgeois, Minion, and several founts of advertising type. Chases, cases, column rules, cross rules, leads, side-sticks, dash-rules, galleys, sticks, &c., all in good and complete order, ready for use.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, address J. T. MITCHELL, Quincy, Illinois.

nov25wtf

STERLING SILVER WARE AND Fine Electro-Plated Ware.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. ... [illegible]

ORISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

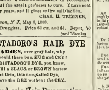
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

GEO. W. FOSS & SON,

GENERAL Insurance Agents FIRE, MARINE, Life, Accident AND LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

OFFICE 131 MAINE ST.

FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



Capital and Assets, Jan'y 1st, 1869 $702 165,81.

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE!

FOX & LEMLEY

FALL GOODS

DRESS GOODS

Black and Fancy Silks.

SILK POPLINS!

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrators Notice.

ESTATE OF JAMES EDDY, deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of James Eddy, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1869, being the 15th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CLARK F. ROGERS, Administrator.

jan23w4t

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF WM. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Public notice is hereby given that all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Wm. Montgomery, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1869, being the 15th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement to the undersigned.

ALEXANDER McBRATNEY, Executor

jan16w6t*

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois

In the matter of THOMAS J. MORRISON, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 903

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas J. Morrison, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869.

jan11-dltw3w ELISHA B. HAMILTON, Assignee.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

Dist. Court of the United States, Southern Dist. of Illinois.

In the matter of JOHN SCHELL Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 901.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John Schell, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Quincy, Illinois, this 8th day of January A. D. 1869.

jan11 dltw3w E. D. HAMILTON, Assignee

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF JOHN S. DEMAREE, deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of John S. Demaree, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday in February, A. D., 1869, being the 15th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement to the undersigned.

dec19 w6t NEHEMIAH BUSHNELL, Administrator

MEDICAL.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

LORD & SMITH,

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Etc.

NEW DRUG STORE. SCHULTHEIS BROS.,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

FANCY GOODS,

ROGERS & MALONE, DRUGGISTS,

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, AND PATENT MEDICINES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW YORK WEEKLY.

QUINCY PLANING MILLS.

GOULD & WILLIAMS,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDING, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, BALUSTERS, BRACKETS, Refrigerators, Tubing